RAISE SUGAR BEETS.

A SYSTEMATIC TEST TO BE MADE

Letter from Mr. C. C. Howell Upon the Subject-Mr. Gird, of Staunton, Establishes a Factory

There has been a great deal of discussion throughout the State upon the cultivation of the sugar-beet, and the Virginia State Board of Agriculture has ordered the purchase of a certain quantity of foreign seed, to be equally distributed among the farmers of the Old Dominion, to be used for testing the adaptability of the soil of this State to the raising of the sugar-beet. Soon these seeds will be in the hands of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and they can be had upon application to him.

Commissioner Whitehead has received a copy of an article, written by Mr. C. C. Howell, of Chino, Cal., and published in the Sacramento Bee, which deals most exhaustively with sugar-beet culture. In it he says:

"The most valuable product, next to sugar, from a beet-sugar manufactory is the pulp, which product is about 50 per cent. of the tonnage of beets treated at the factory, and it sells here for \$1 per ton, to farmers and outside dairymen, who come here to purchase the same. One concern, at Riverside, took 100 cartloads for his dairy this season. Its value for a dairy can be better understood by giving you the contents of a letter, received by Mr. Gird some time since from the President of the Staunton (Va.) Chamber of Commerce, who established a small bect-sugar factory there, which has been only a partial success, so far as making sugar is concerned, the climatic conditions being against profitable

beet-growing in that country. LETTER OF MR. GIRD.

LETTER OF MR. GIRD.

"He writes under date of May 15, 1893:
We began giving away the pulp from
the beets when we first started this factory, but soon after began to sell it
as it came from the diffusers at \$1 per
ton. We put some of it away in silo,
covered with lime paste, and sold that
at \$2 per ton, but finding it selling so
rapidly at that price, and wanting to
keep some over until next September
we raised the price to \$3 per ton. It
sold none the less rapidly, and it was
soon exhausted. It proved a much more
valuable food than we or any one here
expected. The best results appeared
when fed to milch cows. In no instance expected. The best results appeared when fed to milch cows. In no instance did it show an increase of less than half a gallon of milk, and in many cases two or three gallons per day, within ten days after being fed. Sheep and lambs also did well. We had no trial with beefcattle, hence we are desirous to know your results. I know when I fed the pulp to some milch cows already dried up, so that we might fatten them, it started the flow of milk again, and we had to abandon the idea of fattening and did not until the pulp was them, and did not until the pulp was

FINE FOOD FOR CATTLE. "Mr. Gird has from 500 to 700 head of cattle in his corrals all the time. It is very easy to discover the effects of this feed by examining the cattle and the time the by examining the cattle and the time they have been eating this pulp. The worst old Arlzona cows and steers will, in from sixty to ninety days, make good beef. He makes no effort to sell these cattle; buyers come here, take them by the corral, and pay half a cent more per pound than they do for any other kind of cattle that have been fed any other way. They claim that pulp-fed cattle make a firmer, tenderer, and better colored beef.

"Hogs have been fed on sugar beets here, and have done well. The raw beets, with the tops, are worth, it is claimed, in the field about \$2\$ per ton for hog feed, depending, of course, upon the price of

pending, of course, upon the price of

Those who have carefully watched the feeding of beets to hogs and used the pork afterwards, say that it makes it as solid

nd firm as that from corn-fed hogs of TO BUILD A PICKLE-FACTORY. "I think sugar-best raising has been reduced to a better business proposition on the Chino plantation than in any other of the localities that I have visited, where there are sugar-factories. I also think the pulp product from the factory is made

more valuable. This is largely due, how-ever, to the very industrious interest taken in the business by Mr. Gird himtaken in the business by Mr. Gird him-self. I think beets are raised here on an average for \$20—that is largely owing to the special machinery contrived and to the special machinery contrived and put into practical use by Mr. Gird. So far put into practical use by Mr. Gird. So far as the factory here is concerned, as I have said before, they have gradually increased the factory until they have now facilities for treating 80 tons of beets a day. They have erected what is known as the Steffens process, at a cost of \$150,000, for treating one of the by-produets (syrup) of the factory. I am in-clined to believe that a small stin conclined to believe that a small still con-nected with the factory whereby to con-vert this 'syrup' into vinegar would be much more profitable. The Alvarado fac-tory disposes of its 'syrup' to the vinegar manufacturers in San Francisco, and it pairs to the factory. I am position and it nets to the factory, I am inclined to believe, fully as much as is realized here from undertaking to get sugar out of it in a crystallized form. There is a plan on foot, which I believe is headed by Mr. Gird, and which assures its suc-cess, to build a pickie-factory at Chino. This would be successful at Sacramento, for no county furnishes better soil for raising cucumbers, cauliflower, beans, onlons, and there are now some olives, and will be more in that neighborhood. and will be more in that the vinegar could be sold at wholesale from so important a distributing point as Sacramento. Then some alcohol can be made for use in the oils."

REV. DR. FAIR'S SAVANNAH CALL. Interesting Facts About the Church to Which He Has Been Invited.

The Independent Presbyterian church, of Savannah, to which the Rev. Dr. Fair, of this city, has just been unanimously called, is a very historic institution of the metropolitan seaport of Georgia. It was organized in Colonial times under a charter from King George II., of Eng-land, as an offshoot from the Church of Scotland (Presbyterian), requiring them to maintain perpetually the doctrines, nation organized in Scotland by John

The church soon grew to great importance, and was, of course, a separate and independent congregation. It has re-mained independent to this day, and has ever been connected with any presby-ery. The first paster was Rev. Mr. ubly. One of their most distinguished pasters was Dr. Kolleck; another was the Rev. I. S. K. Axson, D. D., of of the noblest preachers of his generation.

He died a few years ago.

The church is strictly Presbyterian, be ing governed by a session, and maintaining the confession and catechisms of the Presbyterians. The pastors have always used the Geneva gown in the pulpit, precisely like the one worn by Dr. Kerr, of this city, and all Presbyterian ministers in Europe, Canada, and Australia. They Europe, Canada, and Australia usual se no liturgy, but observe the usual

ple Presbyterian customs and forms, he church building, which is a new cost \$145,000, the lecture-room builds, cost \$145,000, the lecture-room build-\$14,000, and there is an elegant and ticket. amodious parsonage adjoining the arch yard. All of the contributions of church for home and foreign mis-as are made through the agencies of Courter. endowment of about \$150,000 selved by legacy, under condition that sure to please you

re's Good News at Line Lowe

Julius Sycle & Son, Corner Store.

We've often thought while watching feminine throngs about our place, "What would the dry goods business amount to if it wasn't for the ladies, and what would the ladies do if it wasn't for THE TOWER?" We will do our share this week by opening up these MAGNIFICENT BARGAINS. CONSIDER OUR PRICES WELL Then investigate the remarkable worth they represent. Don't be faked by other advertisements. You can find bargains here at all times. We do not limit in quantity or time. We sell them at all times until sold out. Goods

DOMESTICS.—Car-loads of Domestics have been shipped to us Colored Dress this week. To-Morrow we will put them on sale for nearly half

value. 5c. Apron Gingham, 21-2c. 51-4c. Bleached Cotton, 1 yard wide,

10c. Outing for 5c. 101-4 Lockwood Sheeting, 221-2c.

50c. Wash Silks, in all the new checks,

39c. Wash Silks, 25c.

Linings.

Rustling Cambric, 5c. 10c. Corset Jeans, 5c.

Figured Silesia, 12 1-2c. Book Muslin, 5c. e Cambric, double width, 6 1-4c.

10c. Curling-Iron like cut, 5c.

White and Black Bonnet Wire, 5c.

Hox Shoe Blackhing, 5c.
bottle Machine Oil, 3c.
Hair-Brushes, 10c.
Belt-Pins, 1c.
Belt-Pins, 1c.

12 1-2c, Bed Tick, \$c, 12 1-2c, Black Sateen, \$ 1-3c, 17c, Black Satine, 12 1-2c, 15c, French Sateen, in the new spring

made suits, Sc. 12 1-2c. Linen Finish Cheviot, 7c. 12 1-2c. Linen Finish Cheviot, 7c. 12 1-2c. Overalls Jeans, 8 1-3c. 12 1-2c. Percale, remnants, 5c. 25c. Sheeting, 12 1-2c. a yard; 2 1-2 yards wide.

SILKS .-- Special prices on Silks. Now is the time to buy your Dress or Waist for Easter before the stock is picked over.

37 1-2c. a yard for Changeable Brocaded 49c. a yard for 75c. Brocaded Taffetas. Silks-5c, value.

Silks-5c, value.

50c, a yard for 75c, Changeable Surah.

All the new spring shades in the TwoTone Taffeta, \$1 quality, 76c.

45c, a yard for \$1.25 Brocaded Hernani.

shades.

Black Silks.

62 l-2c, a yard for \$1.25 Brocaded Hernani.

\$1.25 for \$2 Grenadine Silk, moire stripe.

\$1 a yard for 27-inch Black Satin Rhadama—a bargain at \$1.39.

\$1 a yard for \$1.89 Black Faille—24 inches
wide.

\$1.50 Black Motre Velour, 38c.

35c. St. Foulard Silks, 49c. The quality and price cannot be matched.

75c. Brocaded Changeable Silks, 59c. This is the biggest silk bargain you ever saw.

65c. Figured Changeable Silk, selling everywhere for 75 and 89c.

39c. a yard for 89c. Drapery Silks. You have often heard of Cheap Black Goods at a special sale, and when you go to thos stores that advertise them so cheap you cannot find them. They will tell you it is all sold out and show you something which they have exaggerated in value. This is not the case here. When we say we give you a bargain we mean it, and we do not exaggerate in value or price. For a Black Suit or Skirt don't fail to visit this department, for we can save you money. Come and use your own judgment, and see if every word 50c. a yard for 80c. Henrietta.

5c. hank J. O. C. Working Cotton, 1c. Initial Letters, 3 dozen for 5c.

Hook-Eyes, 2 dozen for 1c.
The Patent Spring Hook-Eye, sold for 0c. a dozen to-morrow for 1c.
Witch Hazel, 15c. bottle, for 9c.

box Tetlow's Face-Powder, 5c.

5c. box Black Veil-Pins, 2 boxes for 5c.

5c. box Mourning-Pins, 2 boxes for 5c.

\$1.50 Tray Covers, slightly soiled by water, 25c.; size 37x27. 5c. Cotton Crash, 31-2c. 121-2c. Linen Crash, 81-3c. Check or Plain 9c. Linen Crash, 61-4c. \$9c. Table Linen, 49c. \$1.25 Table Linen, 69c.

50c. Turkish Towels, 54x25, special 25c. 25c. Turkish Towels, 43x21, special 12 1-2c. 12 1-2c. Linen Huck Towels, 31x17, special

20c, Linen Huck Towels, 38x18, special 121-2c.

For Tailor-Made Bicycle Sults, to-mor-row we will sell a Cassimere, 54 inches wide, for 75c.; real value is \$1.79.

17c. Linen Huck Towels, 38x18, special

Men's

Furnishings

Wholesale

Price-Selling

25c.

Gentlemen's

Tie, 10c.

Men's Garters

25c.

at retail.

Good Pins (full size), ic. a paper.

5c, Tollet Soap, 2 cakes for 5c. Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes for 6c. Ammonia, 5c.

Sponges, 2 for 1c.

Towels.

we said is true. 12 1-2c. a yard for 25c. Figured Mohair. 17c. a yard for 37 1-2c. Figured Mohair. 30c. a yard for Figured Etamine. 42c. a yard for 69c. Figured Sicilian, 25c. a yard for 36-inch Serge—all wool.

Kid Gloves.

\$1.25 Kid Gloves

in White and all

the new Colorings

and stitching, lace,

or button, for 75c.

Fans.

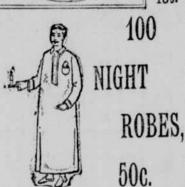
Empire

Fan,

50c. a yard for \$1 Serge-44 inches wide. 50c. a yard for 69c. Diagonal Serge. 50c. a yard for 89c. Plain Black Stellian. 25c. bottle Bay Rum, 10c. 10c. Covered Whalebones, 1c.

80c, a yard for \$1.25 Brocaded Jacquard. 25c. a yard for 45-inch-wide-50c. value. 34c. a yard for Figured Jacquard, small dot, only three dress patterns left.





Gentlemen's Mindras Shirts, with cuffs, \$1 quality, for 49c. Gentlemen's Percale Shirts, with at-tached collar and cuffs, \$1 quality, for 50c.

Mattings.

Another lot of those cheap Mattings shipped to us yesterday. We will show you the largest assortment and the lowest prices that were ever offered to the

9c. a yard for 15c. Matting. 15c. for 25c. Linen-Warp Matting. 121-2c. for 25c. China Matting. 39c. Linen-Warp Matting for 25c.

50c. Tie, 19c.

Window Shades.

\$1.50 Smyrna Rugs, 40x18, special 35c. 50c. for \$1 Cocoa Mat.

29c. Shade, 25c., with all fixtures, 5cc. Shade, with all fixtures, for 371-2c, 75c. Shades, 9 feet, with all fixtures, 5cc. Curtain Poles, complete with fixtures, 29c.

Ladies' Collars.

Ladies' Plain White and Mourning Cuffs for 5c., sold for 25c. Ladies' Turn-Over Collars that sold for 20c.; sizes 13 to 14, now 5c. Children's Collars, size 12, for 2c.

We Invite Inspection. We Urge Comparison.

Read all of the Bargains advertised in Dress Goods, and come to our establishment, and you will find everything here, quality, for quality, at lower prices than any house in Richmond ever heard of, and many lots will be closed out at less than

manufacturer's cost. manufacturer's cost.

10c. a yard—14 pieces Neat, Nobby Checks and Plaids, worth from 12 1-2 to Light-Bine Albatross and Nun's Veiling. These goods never sold for less than 25c. a yard.

12 1-2c. a yard—18 pieces Double-Width a yard. Checks and Plaids, world from 12 12 25c a yard.

12 1-2c. a yard-18 pieces Double-Width Mixed Dress Stuff, very stylish and popular; usual grice, 15 2-2c.

25c. a yard-About 14 pieces Scotch Mixed Sultings, Boucles and Rough Bourettes, all marked at once price, every pattern of them worth 50c. a yard.

27 1-2c. a yard-Another line of French and German Fancy Dress Noveittes. The usual price on these goods is from 50 to 22 1-2c.

21-2c.
421-2c, a yard—All-Wool Vigeraux Sulting. This goods has taken well, and one ook at them will convince you that it is he biggest bargain you ever heard of.
40c, a yard will buy Monday three pieces of Dress Goods that every lady ought o see, that wants an odd skirt, in Blue, Ireen, and Brown Checks. A beautiful yeave.

25c. a yard—35-inch Serge, in Blue, Brown, and Green, Red and Garnet, (All wool.)

50c. a yard will buy in this sale one piece of Mohair, Navy Blue, that sold for 67 1-2c. a yard. REMNANTS DRESS GOODS BELOW COST.

87 1-2c, a yard-Full 46-inch Cork-Screw, in Green, Tan, and Gray, that sold for 50c. a yard—Silk and Wool Scotch Mixed. Immense variety of styles. This is a high-grade dress goods; these are sometimes sold for \$1.25 a yard.

sold for \$1.25 a yard,

80c. a yard—A nice line of 46-inch Silk
and Wool and All-Wool Checks that cost
to import 87 1-2c, a yard, and retailed by
others for \$1.25 a yard. We have placed
this whole lot for Monday at 80c, a yard.
Don't miss this bargain.

wide wave, cost to manufacture 37 1-30

vard.

Only three of those Fine Imported Dress Patterns left, and the price has een cut in half.

Velvet and Plush, 18c, a yard. 1 lot of Plush that cost from Me, to 11 a yard to buy, only for Monday, See, yard. 50c. a yard will buy any shade of Mo.

Velvet we have Monday.

50c.,

Tan.

REMNANTS DRESS GOODS BELOW REMNANTS DRESS GOODS BELOW COST.

White Goods.

15c. White Pique, with Black dot, &c. 20c. Dotted Swiss, 12 1-2c. Special offering in White Goods to-morrow (Monday). We will sell them as long as they last. The quantity and lots are very small. We doubt if there will be enough for all day.

17c. Dimitles, 30 inches wide, stripes and checks, 12 1-2c.

17c. Dimitles, 30 inches wide, Stripes and checks, 12 1-2c.
20c. Apron Muslin, 40 inches wide, 10c.
50c. Fleece-Lined Pique, 25c.
81-3c. Checked Muslin, 5c.
12 1-2c. Check Muslin, 8 1-3c.
15c. Pink Organdie, 8 1-3c.
20c. Organdie, in Green, Blue, and Lavender, 12 1-2c.
31 White Grenadine, 2 yards wide, 50c.
Seven lots White Goods. These lots are very small, but they are the biggest bargains you ever saw:
Lot No. 1-4 1-2c, a yard for 8c. White India Linen.
Lot No. 2-51-4c, a yard for 10c. White India Linen. Linen. No. 3-61-4c. a yard for 121-2c.

Linen. No. 5-7 1-4c, a yard for 15c. White No. 6-8c. a yard for 162-3c. White Linen. No. 7-81-2c. a yard for 20c. White

Black Skirts.

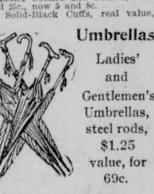


\$1 Black Skirts.

Baby Carriages. You will find many styles of Carriages in the United States, but there are none that you can compare to the Thayer Carriage. They have the patent umbrella, which is of great advantage to the health of the infant. Person reports from the of the infant. Prices ranging from \$5.98 to \$45.

Shirt-Waists.

Chemisettes, all sizes, sold for 25c.; now Leather Goods. Boys' Round Collars and Sailors, sold



Hamburgs.

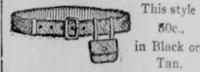
We closed out last week part of Golden-erg & Brothers' Hamburg stock. They re one of the largest importers in New Hamburgs that sold for 20, 25, 35, 371-2, 50c., and 31, now they are 10, 121-2, 162-3, 29, 25, 35, and 45c. They are the finest that St. Gall can produce. Laces.

Oriental Lace, 6 inches, 10c, 25c. Oriental Lace for 15c. Torchon Lace, 3 inches wide, 2c,

Veilings. in Fish-Net, 11c. Ladies' Underwear. Ladies' Underskirts.

slightly soiled from window, \$1.50 and \$2 values, for 75c. Chemise sold for \$1 and \$1.50, now 50c.

Great cut in Ladies' Shirt-Waists, 69c. Waists for 39c.; or three for \$1.







To-morrow we will sell special the best quality Bird-Eye for 25c.

Wash Goods.

Summer Goods, made to buy easy in pring. You could not get them any heaper if we were selling them in Au-

White Spreads.

\$1.99 White Marseilles Pattern, made of extra quality yarn, both warp and filing, and free from any substance that will add to their weight. They are 12-4 and ready hemmed for use-FLOOR OIL-CLOTH. Oli-Cloth, 2 yards wide, 42c.

was given by the god Enki, he who

and granted him success before the world, when he filled the land with

After a description of the power and glory to which Erech, Ur, Larsa, and

gish-Ban, his cities, had been raised, followed a prayer for life and pros-

perity, and then at the end the dedica-tion: "For his life to Enkil, 4 his dear

chosen by Utu, exalted minister agod Enza, he who was invested

Spool Cotton, Ic. Mende & Baker's Mouth-Wash, 17c. Tacks, 4 papers for 5c. 5c. package Hair-Pins, 1c. New Style Hat-Pins for the windy days JULIUS SYCLE & SON, THE TOWER, 201 AND 203 E. BROAD STREET. conclusions based on paleographic patest of Bel, upon whom

used in assisting feeble Presbyterian churches in Georgia.

churches in Georgia.

The people of the Independent Presbyterian church are from the elite of Savannah, and are a loyal, zealous congregation. The Rev. Dr. Robert P. Kerr was for some years one of their pastors having resigned his position there fifteen Dr. Fair expects to go down this week

to Savannah to visit the city and church neither of which he has ever seen, bu his many friends in Richmond will earn estly hope that he will decide not to leave the capital of the Old Dominion.

STIRRING CITY POLITICS.

Free Fights in a Democratic Convention-Riot Call.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 20.-Republica and Democratic city conventions were held here to-day. The former was placid and perfunctory, Henry Ziegenhein be ing nominated unanimously, on the first ballot, for Mayor. He is the choice of Chauncey I. Filley, the recognized boss of Republican municipal politics, and the remainder of the ticket is of the same character. It remained for the Demo-crats to show the necessity for a good police force.
Four candidates were voted for at the

primaries-Hon, E. Harrison, the candidate of the Civic Federation; ex-Mayor E. A. Noonan, ex-Auditor Joseph Brown and Hon. Lee Meriwether, a favorite with workingmen. When the convention as-sembled at Masonic Hall, Dr. Frank Lutze, for the Harrison men, and Hon. Sterling Bond, a Meriwether man, as scended the platform, and both called the convention to order. A tumult ensued, the 300 delegates were about evenly divided, and for a time free fights were en-

guged in all over the hall. A riot-call was sent to police headquarters, and a score of bluecoats tried in vain to quiet the delegates. Assistant-Chief-of-Police Kerly personally arrested Mr. Bond, but this only increased the furor. Neither faction gained the ascendance. When Mr. Bond was released of bail he returned to the hall, and amid all the din appointed the committees. Again he was forced from the platform, and then conducted business from a

Meantime, the Harrison people adjourn-ed until 4 P. M. When they left the nail Mr. Meriwether was nominated, receiving 155 votes, with 72 for Noonan and 7 for Brown. At this juncture the Harrison men returned, guarded by 150 policemen. The Meriwether delegates were uncere-moniously forced out, but not without moniously forced out, but not without stiff resistance. They secured the Druids' Hall, a block away, and completed their ticket. The Harrison faction also named a full ticket. Seventeen arrests were

Orders for printing sent to the Dispatch Company will be given prompt attention, and the style of work and prices will be

TEN THOUSAND YEARS AGO. The Excavations at Nippur by the

American Expedition. (The Independent.) It is probable that the general results

of the University of Pennsylvania's expedition to Babylonia have been more widely-known in the United States, and have awakened a more lively interest in Babylonian excavations than any results which have been obtained in the American expedition, led by Americans-Dr. Peters and Mr. Haynes-and sup-ported by American generosity; and, at the same time, it is worthy of a place longside the best expeditions ser by France and England. But aside from this, the claims of the gentlemen directconnected with the expedition that the civilization of the excavated city of Nippur reaches back to the seventh or eighth millennium, B. C., have been so startling as to attract universal attention. It is, therefore, with justifiable expectancy that the publications con-taining the results of this expedition are being watched by laymen, as well as by scholars. The publication of the cuneiform texts, as is well known, is being conducted by Professor Hilprecht, being conducted by Professor Hilprecht, in a series of volumes under the auspices of the American Philosophical Society.

The preface of the second volume contains a short summary of the three campaigns made at Nippur. On the last campaign, which is apparently one of the most remarkable in the whole its-tory of excayations in Habylania. tory of excavations in Babylonia, Mr. Haynes, who carried on the work with a force of from fifty to sixty Arabs, remained at Nippur, with an interruption of only two months—from April, 1893, to February, 1896—something never before attempted in the poisonous swamps of Southern Babylonia. To his give a swamps of Southern Babylonia. To his faithfulness and endurance is due a large part of the success of the campaign. In this third campaign, the great temple of Bel, called E-kur, has been completely laid bare, and the history of its construction worked out from the brights stamped with the names of the bricks stamped with the names of the kings who built and repaired it. In three places excavations have been carried down to the water level. Drawings, ried down to the water level. Drawings, plans, and photographs have been made of everything of interest. Streets and private houses have been exposed to view; two true arches, small, but of great antiquity, have been found; and the ancient drainage system of the tembers attelled out. More than ple has been studied out. More than 21,000 clay tablets have been carried off, besides many other objects. Among the latter are inscribed bricks and stamps of Niram-Sin and Sargon I., an inscribed

and from the texts themselves. lowest stratum found which contained stamped bricks was a platform of the Bet Temple, eleven metres below the top level of the debris, and nine and a quarter metres above virgin soil. The bricks name of Naram-Sin, cr. in a few cases, with that of his father. The platform was evidently built by Naram-Sin himself. As is well known. Nabonidus, King of Babylon, 505-538 B. C. states that in rebuilding a temple he found the foundation stone of Naram-Sin, the son of Sargon, who lived 3,300 years before According to this statement, Naram-Sin lived about 3750 B. C. It is Naram-Sin lived about the perhaps only fair to say that some As-syriologists admit the possibility that the scribes of Nabonidus have made a mis-seribes of Nabonidus have made a mistake of a thousand years. Bearing that in mind, our evidence is, then, that this platform of Naram-Sin, laid bare at Nippur, was built about 3750 B. C. The eleven metres of debris above it repre-sent, then, about 4,000 years of Babylonian history. It suggests itself at once that history. It suggests itself at once that the nine and a quarter metres of debris between this pavement and virgin soil also represents a long period of time.

Professor Hilprecht concludes that, as
the great ziggurat, or tower, was not
built before Naram-Sin's time, the accumufation of debris must have been slower in the pre-Sargonic period than later. Solely on this evidence, so far as I am able to see, Professor Hilprecht asserts that the founding of the Temple serts that the founding of the rempte of Bel and the first settlements of Nippur date back to the seventh or eighth mil-lenium B. C. It must be remembered that it is not asserted that inscribed monuments from that date have been found, or that any great light has been thrown on this appelling antiquity. The inscription of Lugalzaggisi is dated by Hilprecht on paleographic evidence at about 4000 B. C., if the date 2750 B. C. for Naram-Sin be not accepted, or at 4500 B. C., if it be accepted. The oldest inscriptions published by De Sarzec, as well as the oldest published by Hilprecht, well as the oldest published by Hisprecht, belong, paleographically, to this same general period; so the claim stated above is simply that there are indications of human habitation of this spot reaching back 3,000 or 4,000 years before Naram-Sin. It has long been a recognized fact that the relatively high state of civilization, and the developed stage of the writing at the time of our oldest inscripwriting at the time of our oldest inscriptions presuppose a great many centuries of development. I may even say that no one will deny the possibility that human beings may have lived at Nippur in the eighth millenium B. C., and yet this method of proving that Nippur really was inhabited at that early time will convince no one. The growth of

will convince no one. The growth of deposits from human habitations is too brick of Dungl, and vases and votivestones bearing the names of hitherto unknown kings. belonging to the period
before Sargon. The history of the excavations will be given in detail by Mr.
Haynes, in Series B, of these publications.
Following this preface. Professor Hiltant historical facts, which he has gathared from the reports of the excavations

deposits from human habitations is too
uncertain and irregular to give any conuncertain and irregular to give any conuncer

ome substantial evidence in his coming stratum found which contained bricks was a platform of the mple, eleven metres below the top f the debris, and nine and a quartres above virgin soil. The bricks

ter metres above virgin soil. The bricks of this platform were stamped with the name of Naram-Sin, cr. in a few cases, with that of his father. The platform was evidently built by Naram-Sin himself. As is well known, Nabonidus, the real additions made by the Nippur excavations concern a date which amazing as it is, does not exceed 4500, B. C., according to Hilprecht's more liberal estimate, and is probably at least liberal estimate, and is probably at least 500 years later. In the investigation of this period, Professor Hilprecht's great knowledge and his keen methods have produced very interesting results. A doubtful points. His identification of nass of over five hundred very antiquelooking fragments, some of them bear-ing the name of Sargon I., were found much above the platform of Naram-Sin. Now, the old archive, or treasury of the temple, unlike that of the Temple of Telloh, was empty when found. Hil-precht shows that the archive was looted in the third millennium B. C., possibly by the Elamites in the great invasion recorded as occurring in the year 2285 B. C.; and he very justly concludes that ings which had been sacredly preserved from the earliest times were in part carried off and in part broken. The shat-tered pieces of the older tablets and vases broken by these invaders, were thus scattered over the ground about the temple long after the other relics of their own time had been buried by the ever-accumulating debris from the temple buildings; and so they were found ap-parently out of place by the American expedition. Professor Hilprecht proves on archaeological grounds of undoubted soundness, that certain of these fragextremely old, slightly older even than the inscriptions of Uru-kagina, King of Shirpuria, found by De Sarzecolder, in fact, than any other inscribed fragments known to us. All the rest of the texts published under Nos. 86-112, although somewhat later than those just mentioned, belong to the same general period—that of Uru-kagina, Ur-nina, E-dingira-nagin, etc. Hilprecht then arranges, mainly on archaeological grounds, the texts of this period chronologically, prayes that these are all the arranges. logically, proves that they are older than the texts of Sargon L and Naram-Sin, and that the texts of the latter are older than those of Ur-Bau, Gudea, and Urgur. It is a sound, plausible argument, agreeing in general with the judgments It is a sound, plausible argument, agreeing in general with the judgments of M. Heuzey, the archaeologist of the Louvre; and the conclusions will be of the greatest value for the construction of the history. It must be remembered, the treatment that the arguments used use. however, that the arguments used are almost wholly paleographic, and that paleographic arguments lead only to ap-proximations, not to certain conclusions.

reasons. Of course, the more experience an investigator has, the less liable he is to make mistakes; and yet it is very plain that a tone of absolute certainty in such arguments can never be justifiable. On the basis of his chronological arrangement of the inscriptions, and from brief, tentative, sketch of the general of the sun—at that time he straighten to course of events from the time of his path from the lower sea of the bend of our list of Palvelonian the light and Euphrates to the upper sea head of our list of Babylonian kings, to that of E-dingiranagin, of Shirpurla. the city gish-Ban, with Harran, for ex-

ample, is certainly very venturesome. It is not certain, in the first place, that the name is to be read gish-Ban. The origin of such a name as "the Bow" (-gish-Ban) would also be uncertain; and, finally, there is no mention of the bow-shape of Harran earlier than that of the Arabic historians. In a word, the evidence brought forth does not justify, in any way, the certainty with which Hilprecht speaks. As a whole, however, this historical sketch is a bold, scholarly attempt, which gives us a basis for future investigations, and is thereby of the greatest value, whether we accept all the points brought out or not. older texts published by Hilprecht

are, naturally enough, under the circumstances, dedicatory inscriptions, found on votive offerings-such as vases, sockets-or even rude blocks of valuable The name Lugal-shag-zag-ana, perhaps the oldest of known kings, is presented to us, for the first time, by Nos. 90-92. These pieces inform us that (No. 90) "To the god Enlil, King of Lands, En-shag-zag-ana, Lord of Babylonia, King of * * " (No. 92), "has presented the property (or spoil) of the city Kish, cvil of heart." A King of Kish Kish, evil of heart." A King of Kish itself appears also as a worshipper at the temple of EnBi (or Bel), of Nippur; his name, which is new, is Ur-shul-pauddu. The other new names added to our list of old Babylonian kings are Lugalzag-gisi, King of Erech, King of the world; Lugal-nigub-nidudu, King of Erech and Ur; and Lugal-kisal-si (?). King of Erech and Ur. From Lugal-zag-gisi we have the longest, complete text (732 lines) of this antiquity ; found. The old King had dedicated tical experience in such matters, has succeeded in putting together the original text from eighty-eight fragm of sixty-four different vases. The

King; he has presented it."
In addition to the inscriptions, this volume contains a photograph of votive tablets, which make a very valuable addition to our specimens of old Babylonian art. Together with the tablet containing the family of Ur-nina the other fragments of Ur-nina and the Sarzec, they are probably the ancient works of art known to One of these tablets, presented man named Ur-Enlit, is divided in parts; in the middle is a ro for fastening it to the wall.

per half contains, at each end. U head, holding up a peculiar a spout before the god. Be figures is the dedicatory inscri the lower half are the figures a sheep, a man clothed from down, with a basket on his another, also half-clothed—all in toward the left. The whole duced by simple lines scratched stone, and the effect obtained ingly good. Dr. E. D. Cope. University of Pennsylvania. tures to make some suggestions as to twenty-three contains a piece of carving apparently from Naram-Sin, in relief, and beautifully finished. Photographs are also given of one of the arches found, of an enormous vase ornamented with real like support of the arches of the arche with rope-like rings, at regular intervals of the first stage of the tower built by Ur-gur on the platform of Naram-Sia of the general appearance of the

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